kewa

NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER, ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
DECEMBER, 1979 79-9

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY

This year our Chapter festivities return to 55 Centre Street and starting time is 8:00 P.M. on Thursday, December 13. Norah advises that music and food will be provided, but that members will have to bring their own refreshments. Entertainment will include an excellent movie entitled *The Bog People*, which has been obtained from the Danish Embassy. Also, those who were able to photograph our New York State bus tour activities are requested to bring their slides or pictures to share with the gathering.

Come out and enjoy an entertaining evening - bring a friend!

EXECUTIVE REPORT

The final meeting of this year's executive was held on November 18 in Toronto. Among the topics of discussion were arrangements for the Christmas Party, the Chapter executive election, an orientation meeting for the incoming executive, the need for a membership drive and the possibility of our Chaper joining all other O.A.S. Chapters in order to receive their newsletters.

Jim Keron, our nominations committee chairman, reports that the search for Chapter executive candidates has been successful only to the extent that each position has been filled. That is, there will be no election, as we have only one candidate per position. The 1980 London Chapter executive is as follows:

President	James Keron
Vice President	Robert Pihl
Secretary	Charles Nixon
Treasurer	George Connoy

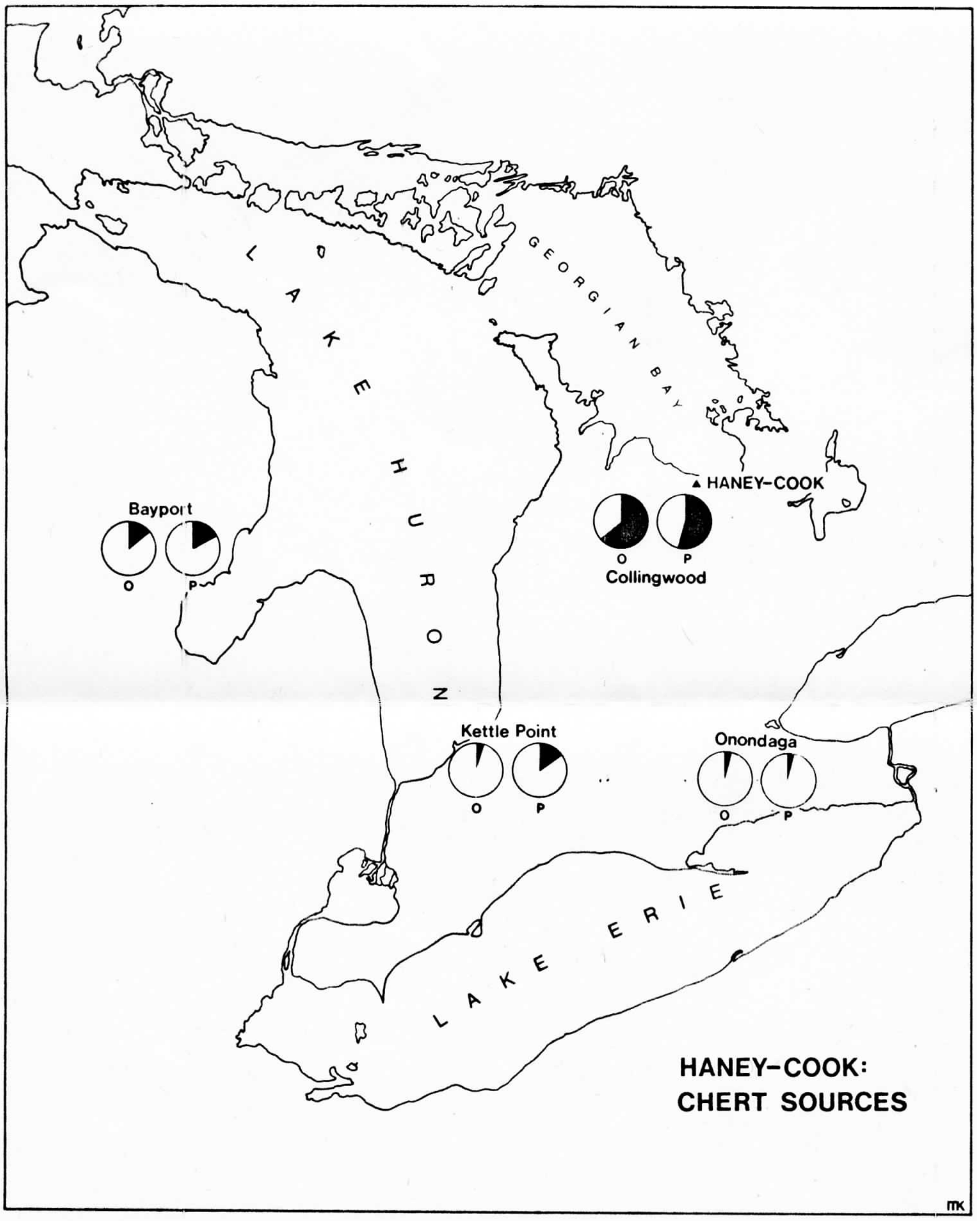
As threatened in a previous issue (KEWA 79-7), the research paper below constitutes the last in a series of three Historic Petun lithic assemblage reports produced for Mr. Charles Garrad.

LITHIC TOOLS FROM THE HANEY-COOK SITE (BcHb-27)

WILLIAM A. FOX

The assemblage described in the following report derives from twenty-eight five foot units excavated by Charles Garrad in five separate midden areas on the historic Tionnontateronon (c. 1620-1650 A.D.) Haney-Cook village site over the period of 1975 to 1978. An additional 13 bifacial triangular projectile points from the Adams collection were studied at the Royal Ontario Museum.

FIGURE 1



HANEY-COOK: CHERT SOURCES

TRIANGULAR PROJECTILE POINTS

Thirty-six of the 46 specimens are complete enough for maximum length measurement. The mean length is 28.2 mm (s.d. 4.8 mm) and the mean breadth/length ratio is .55 (s.d. .11). These measures describe the Haney-Cook projectile points as most similar to samples from the Sidey-Mackay and, to a lesser extent, Glebe and Melville village sites (Fox, 1979 : Figure 2). Modal lateral edge configuration (N-46) is convex/convex (see Table 1)

TABLE 1: PROJECTILE POINT LATERAL EDGE CONFIGURATION (N-46)

Conv./Conv.	Conv./Conc.	Conv./Conc.-Conv.	Conc./Conc.	Conc./Conc.-Conv.	Straight-Conv.	Straight-Conc.	Straight/Straight
20 (43%)	7 (15%)	6 (13%)	6 (13%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	3 (7%)	1 (2%)

TABLE 2: PROJECTILE POINT BASAL CONFIGURATION (N-46)

Concave	Convex	Straight	Irregular
30 (65%)	6 (13%)	7 (15%)	3 (7%)

TABLE 3: PROJECTILE POINT RAW MATERIAL TYPE (N-46)

Collingwood Chert	Bayport Chert	Kettle Point Chert	Onondaga Chert	Silurian Chert	Unidentified C
25 (54%)	8 (17%)	7 (15%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	3 (7%)

modal basal edge configuration (N-46) is concave (see Table 2), while the frequency of oblique bases (Fox, 1977) in the Haney-Cook sample is 15/46 or 33%. The majority of projectile points were manufactured from local Collingwood chert; however, Bayport and Kettle Point chert varieties were also utilized (see Figure 1 and Table 3).

OTHER ARTIFACTS

These include both flaked and/or ground stone specimens. The following chert tools and debitage have been pooled in an *Other* category for purposes of variety frequency comparison with the projectile points, as described in Figure 1.

Two small ovate bifaces of unknown function were manufactured of Bayport and Kettle Point chert. The latter tool has been serrated along one end and lateral edge, with 4 teeth per centimeter (4/cm.). Chert biface fragments are represented by 10 tips (7 Collingwood chert, 1 Bayport chert, 2 Burnt unidentified chert), 1 midsection (Bayport chert), and 2 bases (Collingwood chert). One of the burnt chert tip displays bilateral edge serration (4/cm.). Finally, of 5 biface rejects and 1 reject fragment, all except one complete specimen are of Collingwood chert. The exception appears to have been produced from Manitoulin chert and is the only artifact of this material in the assemblage.

One of the two end scrapers in the collection, a Kettle Point chert specimen, measures 39 mm., 25 mm., 11 mm. in length, breadth and thickness; has an edge angle of 70^{o} and displays partial ventral retouch. An Ancaster chert end scraper has been included in the Onondaga category in Figure 1, due to its geographic provenience. This scraper is also of interest in that it has a 70^{o} angle working edge which has been serrated (6/cm.). Maximum length, breadth and thickness are 37 mm., 23 mm., and 10 mm., respectively.

Retouched flakes include four Collingwood chert and 1 Bayport chert specimen exhibiting the usual secondary flaking, plus a series of 6 serrated flakes (3 Collingwood chert, 1 Bayport chert, 1 Kettle Point chert, 1 local Silurian chert). This distinctive serration is generally unilateral and ranges from 4 to 6 teeth per centimeter (4/cm. is the modal number). Cutting edge length varies from 10 to 21 mm., while the edge angle ranges from 20° to 50°.

A very limited debitage sample includes a Collingwood chert bipolar fragment, 21 chert flakes and fragments, 1 local Silurian chert pebble, 10 limestone flakes, 2 quartz flakes, a slate fragment and 24 red siltstone flakes and fragments. As usual, Collingwood chert predominates.

The flaked and ground stone industry is represented by a chlorite schist pointed adze butt fragment which was re-used as a hammerstone and 3 sandstone discs. The latter vary from 27 to 47 mm. in diameter and from 7 to 9 mm. in thickness. Degree of grinding ranges from partial edge and unifacial on one specimen to complete edge and slight bifacial on another. Limestone pipe manufacturing activity is represented by the aforementioned 10 limestone flakes, while stone bead and pendant manufacturing is evidenced by the red siltstone debitage, plus 2 bead preforms, 1 bead preform fragment and 2 pendant preforms.

Finished ground stone artifacts include a trianguloid (inverted pyramid) limestone pipe, 2 limestone pipe stem fragments, 3 beads and 2 pendants. The pipe measures 25 mm. by 24 mm. by 26 mm. in height. The conical bowl cavity diameter decreases from 19 mm. to 5 mm. and the stem bore decreases from 10 mm. to 5.5 mm. A 2.5 mm. diameter suspension hole has been drilled through the apex. Bore diameter of the circular sectioned stem fragments ranges from 5 mm. to 6 mm. Two rectangular red siltstone beads are 35 mm. and 17 mm. in length, respectively, and have 3 mm. diameter drilled holes. A discoidal catlinite specimen is 10 mm. in diameter, 4 mm. thick, with a 3 mm. hole. The 2 pendants and 1 preform are manufactured from red siltstone and are circular, a rounded inverted V, and triangular in shape, respectively. They vary in length from 18 mm. to 13 mm., with drilled holes of 1.5 mm. to 2 mm. in diameter.

Miscellaneous lithics in the Haney-Cook assemblage include 17 hematite paintstones, 12 Devonian solitary rugose coral fossils and a grooved sandstone abrader. Eight of the paintstones display grinding facets, while the abrader exhibits two grooves on one face.

DISCUSSION

Garrad (1978) has identified the Haney-Cook site as the village of Ekarenniondi and mission of St. Mathias as described by the Jesuits. Charles Garnier, in a letter to his brother dated April 25, 1648, states that the *Algonquins* (Cheveux relevé ?) and *Hurons* (Petun) were living together in the village until an Algonquin was murdered, at which time the Algonquins moved to a neighbouring Algonquin village.

Considering the apparent religions and political importance of this village, one would have expected a more "cosmopolitan" chert variety representation as has been documented for other major historic Ontario Iroquoian villages, such as the Campbell-Kelly (Etharita) site. On the contrary, we observe a chipped stone industry heavily dominated by local Collingwood chert. With the exception of a single scraper and two projectile points, there is little chert source evidence for interaction with contemporary Neutral tribes to the south. Nevertheless, the Petun and Neutral did share a distinctive serrated edge tool kit. Despite the stated presence of "Algonquins" in the village, the Huron basin cherts are not particularly well represented (27% of the total assemblage), especially as compared to the Melville assemblage (Fox, 1979a).

Evidence of long distance lithic raw material transport is better represented in the red siltstone bead/preform industry (Fox n.d.), the presence of a catlinite bead (from present-day western Minnesota) and the Devonian fossil corals which had to be obtained some distance to the west, southwest or south of the site. I have argued for cheveux relevé involvement in red siltstone and catlinite (Fox, n.d.) and Huron basin chert (Fox 1979a) transportation networks, while they and/or the Neutrals were probably responsible for the presence of Devonian fossil corals. One siltstone artifact of particular interest is the V-shaped pendant, which is similar in shape to catlinite specimens recovered from the late seventeenth century Lasanen site on Point St. Ignace in Michigan (Cleland, 1971). Cleland suggests that the site is Ottawa.

A final observation concerning the Haney-Cook assemblage is that it contains an unusual number of hematite paintstones probably derived from the Cabot Head member of the Cabot Head Fm. in the Osler Bluff vicinity. No other Petun village has produced anything like the quantity (17) to date. In this connection it is interesting to note Brébeuf's 1636 statement that "they (souls of the deceased) passed near a rock which they (Hurons/Petun) called Ecaregniondi, which is often found embellished with paint with which they are want to daub their faces".

CONCLUSIONS

The lithic data derived from a relatively small sample of artifacts from the Haney-Cook village site suggests that certain inhabitants were in contact with or were themselves the cheveux relevé; however, the raw material source evidence is not as strong as might have been expected based on the aforementioned observations of Garnier. In addition, there is some chert source and stylistic evidence for contact with the Neutral Iroquois to the south, another group observed in Petun villages on occasion by the Jesuits (Garrad, 1978). Finally, the relative abundance of paintstones on the Haney-Cook village may be indicative of particular religious activities connected with the adjacent "standing rock".

REFERENCES

Cleland, C.
1971 *The Lasanen Site An Historic Burial Locality in Mackinac County, Michigan.* Anthropological Series Vol. 1 No. 1 Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Fox, W.A.
1977 *Ontario Iroquoian Lithic Projectile Points - A Preliminary Study.* Paper submitted to the 1971 C.A.A. conference (Revised 1977).

1979 Lithic Tools from the Sidey-Mackay Site (BbHa-6) *Arch Notes* 79-2 : 6-11. Toronto.

1979a Lithic Tools from the Melville Site (BbHa-7) *KEWA* 79-3 : 3-7. London.

n.d. *Miskwo Sinnee Munnidominug.* Manuscript to be published in the Archaeology of Eastern North America, Vol. 8.

Garrad, C. and C.E. Heidenreich
1978 Khionontateronon (Petun) in *Handbook of North American Indians* Vol. 15 Northeast : 394-397. Washington.

Liberty, B.A.
1966 *Geology of the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario.* Geological Survey of Canada. Paper 65-41.Ottawa.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGIST

Of interest to all Iroquoianists will be a research article by James Pendergast published in the November issue (Vol. 9, No. 3) of The Ottawa Archaeologist. This excellent report entitled *The Hochelaga Palisade* constitutes a re-evaluation of early European descriptions concerning Iroquoian palisade structures and a brilliant hypothetical model of an apparently ubiquitous Late Prehistoric-Historic Iroquoian defensive palisade form.

SERPENT MOUNDS PROVINCIAL PARK

The Ministry of Natural Resources is searching for slides of these mounds which could be used in an interpretative program concerning Middle Woodland lifeways in the Rice Lake vicinity. Any members who have unique or particularly representative slides of the mound group are requested to contact:

Ms. Joanne Wright,
Ministry of Natural Resources,
322 Kent St. W.,
Lindsay, Ontario K9V 2Z9

LONDON CHAPTER MONTHLY MEETING FACILITIES

In keeping with a motion passed at our September monthly meeting, you are requested to fill out the ballot at the bottom of this page and either bring it to the Christmas Party or send it to:

KEWA Editor,
55 Centre Street,
London, Ontario N6J 1T4

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO PROJECTILE POINT TYPOLOGY

As promised in the October KEWA, the final page of this issue is the first in a series of biface projectile point/knife style descriptions. The "types" defined are only generally described and a list of pertinent published references (where available) can be obtained upon request from the KEWA editor. A series of silhouettes will be presented at the bottom of each page in an effort to describe the range of variation in hafting element form for each type and, at the same time, illustrate the sometimes extensive modification in blade form which can result from re-sharpening.

Detach here

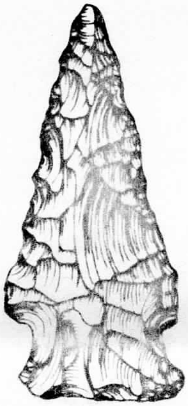
LONDON CHAPTER MEETING FACILITY

I would prefer to hold forthcoming monthly meetings at:

University of Western Ontario ☐
55 Centre Street ☐

(Please check only one)

SAUGEEN POINTS



SIZE: Typically Saugeen points range from 40-60 mm. in length, 20-30 mm. in maximum width, 15-22 mm. in hafting width and 7-10 mm. in thickness.

SHAPE: Generally these points are made on trianguloid preforms which may have either convex or straight lateral margins and either convex or straight bases. The hafting modification varies from side notched to expanding stemmed. In cross-section the points may be biconvex (lenticular) but are often bitriangular (diamond shaped) especially in reworked specimens.

FLAKING: Saugeen points tend to be coarsely made - the flakes scars are irregular and hinge fractures are common; in outline the points are frequently assymetrical; the thickness/width ratio is rather high (.30 - .40).

RAW MATERIAL: Local cherts tend to be preferred. In the Lake Huron drainage, Kettle Point (Port Franks) chert is common but in the Lake Erie drainage Onondaga chert is dominant.

DISTRIBUTION: In southwestern Ontario, these points are common in the Lake Huron drainage (especially the Saugeen, Maitland and Ausable rivers) and are found south to the central Lake Erie shoreline.

AGE AND CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS: This type is the characteristic point form of the Middle Woodland Saugeen culture. They should date to somewhere between circa. 500 B.C. and A.D. 500 with most of them falling in the last half of this time range.

REMARKS: Related point types are found in other Middle Woodland cultures in the central Great Lakes and Mississippi drainages. In Michigan, the Middle Woodland levels of the Schultz site have "large expanding stemmed points" (made from the local Bayport chert) which are very similar in both form and size to the Saugeen points. There are several Hopewellian types which are morphologically similar to Saugeen points; namely Steuben Stemmed, Mankers Stemmed and Mankers Corner Notched. In Ontario these Hopewellian types are found occasionally; they can be distinguished from Saugeen points since the Hopewellian forms are made from exotic cherts, especially Flint Ridge (Ohio).